The Blair County Whig.

Vol. XV--Whole No. 820. OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY. New Series--Vol. 2, No. 33.

By John Brotherline. HOLLIDAYSBURG, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1863. Established 1846.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

For the Whig.

"The Union Must and Shall be Preserved."

NUMBER FOURTEEN.

"Who are the Government!"

The party that has erected the standard of opposition to the administration of President Lincoln has labored to prove that he is but a small part of the Government, and therefore entitled to a meagre amount of support, if entitled to any, from their side. The leaders of the party deny that they had any hand in his election, and therefore they deny him their countenance and support, and make a merit of opposing him in his efforts to effectuate a return to allegiance of the states in rebellion. This same policy of opposing a President because he was elected by an opposition party, comes with very bad grace from those who now oppose the conduct of President Lincoln. These are the men who allege their nativity to have begun in the old Jackson school of republican and democratic politics—they ground their faith in the immaculate conception of Old Hickory, and beckon us from the path of vice into the time worn track of Jacksonian fidelity. They deny to the President the right of coercion, and call this war unconstitutional because waged against their friends. They did not read from their party old Andrew Jackson because he dared to beard the lion of secession in his den, and with a strong hand turn back the tide of revolution that was engulphing all that was precious and glorious. The Peace-men dared not then, as in 1863, meet in Convention in the City of New York and adopt resolutions, publicly branding this war as an act of usurpation, as unconstitutional, as a violation of the rights of American citizens, as the surest direct road to separation and ruin. They want peace, peace at any sacrifice of virtue, of fidelity, of manhood; yea, even at the cost of nationality. For this they raise the hue and cry against the government—not, as they say, against the United States, but against the President. They fear the honest masses to much to publicly discard the American flag and the American Union, but they cry "government" and point to Abraham Lincoln. These are the men that stood by Andrew Jackson when alone he fought his own Cabinet, Congress and the Supreme Court. Yet turn up their noses in evident dispust when we ask them to stand by the Government and give it their firm and constant support. He:e it is, now, "who are the Government?" Is it Abraham Lincoln and his Cabinet, as the old Jackson Democracy once claimed for the President or is it more? In supporting Abraham Lincoln we support but a part of the Government, as every branch of it has united on the question of prosecuting this war to a final and honorable termination. Congress, the Supreme Court, and the President are the Government, and are for the war; and as truly loyal and virtuous citizens of these United States, we are bound to stand by them in the midst of prosperity, in the midst of adversity, surrounded by all the light and glory of triumph or amid the darkness and disgrace of defeat. It was because Abraham Lincoln was elected President instead of some slaveholding oligarch that we have a war on our hands; it is because Abraham Lincoln was elected President that we are called upon to support by voice and arms the Government of the American people, and throttle the treason that is coiling around the State. American citizens don't be carried away by the seducing cry of "usurpation," "tyranny," and a host of other watchwords of the opposition, for if tyranny had so entered into the breasts of our rulers as represented, these vile shriekers against the Administration would not now be breathing, much less speaking.

PAT ANDRUS.

☞ A curious will, found at Port Royal, illustrates a peculiar phase of the institution of slavery. The testator, John Cooper, of Caroline county, Va, gives his property to his wife and daughter, but to do this he is obliged to emancipate his wife, who was his slave, and thereby (according to aristocratic Virginia practice) legitimatize his daughter, born of the aforesaid slave.

LETTER FROM A SOLDIER IN GRANT'S ARMY.

Graphic Description of a Six Days Campaign.

The following letter from Sergeant I. F. Branch, of the 20th Illinois volunteers, to his wife, published in the Chicago Tribune, gives a vivid and no doubt a truthful description of the first six days' of Grant's campaign after he landed at Bruinsburg. This account has a freshness about it which can hardly be found in the details of army correspondents, or in the official reports of officers. The letter is dated "In Camp near Big Black, thirty miles south of Vicksburg, May 6th:"

* * We started from Milliken's Bend on the morning of the 25th of April, at seven o'clock, and marched for Carthage, below Vicksburg, on the 29th, in the evening. We crossed the river on the gunboats and transports which had run the blockade before we left Milliken's Bend, and landed six miles below Grand Gulf and encamped. Gen. McClernand had crossed before us, and marched out the same night.

On the morning of the 1st of May we started at six o'clock out into Mississippi. We had gone about six miles when boom! boom! from the front told us of work ahead. The men quickened their pace without orders, and for four miles we marched so fast that the men began to drop from heat. Some six or seven were sunstruck. About that time General Smith (commanding our Brigade) came back and asked us if we could stand it to go three miles further; that we were wanted badly in front; that the rebels were holding McClernand very closely, and he must have help. We all said go ahead, and the next three miles were made on the double-quick, the noise of cannon and musketry increasing all the time; and at noon we unslung knapsacks, loaded guns, and were marched to the front. The Adjutant took command of the regiment, and we lay under fire for three hours, without any chance to retaliate. We were held as reserve.—One regiment after another was sent to the front to try and dislodge the rebels from a high hill, which they had got possession of. The hill was covered with houses and full of deep gutters, surrounded with deep ravines, which, with the side hills were covered with canebrake so thick you could not see a rod.

A TERRIBLE CHARGE.

Every regiment that went into that canebrake came out badly cut up and in confusion. It was no use trying to take the hill from the front. All this time two twelve pound guns of the rebels were making bad work among our boys, and could not be silence by our guns. At four o'clock P. M., the Twentieth and forty-fifth were called in and sent to the left and rear of the coveted hill. We went and lay in a deep ravine, awaiting orders, when General McPhersen came down and gave the following order. "Swing that Twentieh around so that its left will rest on the right of the Forty-fifth, and go on up the hill and give those rebels hell!" Quick as thought we swung around and started up the hill, so steep and thick with canebrake that we had to draw ourselves up by the cane, and when we made the top of the cane we were within fifteen rods of the rebel battery. Then the order was given to fix bayonets and charge the battery. We did so with one of those pecular wild yells; but when within five rods of the guns a line of rebs rose as if out of the ground, just behind the guns, but they did not get time to fire a gun.

We stopped short without orders and fired one solid volley into them; and what we did not kill and wound, left on double quick. We then went ahead, took the guns, killing and capturing the gunners. I straddled one of the guns and fired two shots at the retreating rebels. Then we started to follow them, and found a squad lying in a gully, which we captured. That set me to thinking, and I broke out on my own hook and found seven rebels in one gully hid. They had their guns. I ordered them to throw down their guns. They did so, all but one of them. He started to run down the ravine. I 'halted' him, but he would not stop, and I shot him dead.—The other six I took to the rear and gave them up to a captain who had a squad already. we took on the hill over seventy-five prisoners—this was on the left.

FLIGHT OF THE REBELS.

All this time the fight was raging terribly on the right, and McClernand could not rout them. He sent to the left for Steventon's brigade of our division. They went over and charged the hill, as we had ours, and took it in less than an hour. So you see Logan's division turned the day in our favor. On the right, left and centre we followed our advantage closely and chased the rebels all day until dark, when, as we raised the steep hill, we were greeted with a rousing volley from the brow of the hill. The 20th and 30th Illinois climbed the hill, formed and advanced, fired one volley, when the "greybacks" skedaddled again, leaving us in possession of the field, and their commander mortally wounded.

We lay on our arms for the night, and thus ended the first day of May, 1863. But the best is to be told. Not a man of the 20th was either killed or wounded in the charge or pursuit. A miracle, surely, for I never heard bullets fly thicker in my life. We killed their commanding general Trace; captured a colonel, several captains and lieutenants, and seven hundred and fifty prisoners, and killed and wounded through the day three thousand men. We lost, all told, through the day, about four hundred and sixty killed and wounded. No prisoners.

May 2d, We started in line of battle, with the 20th deployed as skirmishers, and went two miles in that way, but found the rebels had run; and we marched into Port Gibson, as pretty a little town as ever I saw, of about two thousand inhabitants in peaceable times, but they were scared out of their homes. Here the rebels had burned the wire bridge and the railroad bridges, and run again.

On the 3d of May we crossed Big Bayou Pierre on an iron bridge, which the rebels failed to destroy, and marched one and a half miles, when we were brought up all standing by six shells dropped into us from the front. We immediately laid down while our batteries tried the rebels batteries, and while lying there I went to sleep and slept for an hour, with shells flying both ways.

ANOTHER FIGHT.

At the end of an hour I was waked up and we formed in line and advanced to take the rebel batteries; but when we got to them they were not there—gone again. So we pushed on one mile, when the rattle of musketry and whiz of bullets told us of another blockade. We pitched into it in earnest. The Twentieth was detached to support a battery, which we did in fine style, being entirely out of danger, for the rebels ran again as soon as our batteries opened on them. They had no idea of making a fight, but wanted to detain us until their forces, which were evacuating Grand Gulf, could get by us on another road.

After we routed them Logan's division was ordered to take the Grand Gulf road and try to cut off their retreat; and we traveled half the night in order to do so, but again they were too fast for us. We picked up a great many stragglers, captured over ten thousand pounds of meat, many horses, mules, &c., but the main force crossed Big Black before us about an hour, and planted artillery on the opposite side to prevent our crossing. They shelled the camp of the Thirtieth Illinois, killing and wounding twelve men. Our batteries opened upon them, when they ran, as usual, and we are lying here waiting for rations, ammunition and fifty thousand more men which are on their way here.

LIVING ON THE ENEMY.

The weather here is very warm in the day time, but the nights are cold. Five nights since we left Milliken's Bend I slept what I did sleep in wet clothes, without blankets. Our blankets were in the waggons, which were fast in the mud, and did not come up. After the battle I went into a house and simply took a good double blanket. I suppose the copperheads up your way will say I am an "abolition thief." So be it. I am an abolitionist, and if living on these rebels is stealing, I am a thief, for we have been on one-third rations for the last four days. "One-third rations" means just nothing at all; and if we did not forage we would starve, which we don't intend to do in the land of plenty and traitors own it all.

My health was never better. I can eat anything or everything. I am acting orderly. I ate strawberries out of an old secesh garden yesterday. It is now here like the middle of July, but I am good for the hot weather, I think. I. F. B.

ARMING THE NEGROES.

What the Soldiers Say about it.

The Washington State Journal correspondent gives the following report of the proceedings at Helena, Arkansas, on the 6th inst, after Adjutant General Thomas had announced his mission, and the orders of the Government to arm the negroes:

Major General R M Prentiss, after the cheering had subsided which greeted his appearance, indorsed in a forcible and eloquent speech the policy announced by Adjutant General Thomas, and said that, "from the time when he was a prisoner, and a negro sentinel with firm step, *beat* in front of his cell, and with firmer voice commanded silence within, he prayed God for the day of revenge, and he now thanked God that it had come." Turning to Gen. Thomas the speaker continued: "Yes! tell the President for me, I will receive them in the lines—I will beg them to come in— *I will make them come in!* and if any officer in my command, high or low, *neglects to 'receive them friendly and treat them kindly,' I will put him outside the lines.* [Tremendous applause] Soldiers, when you go to your quarters, if you hear any one condemning the policy announced here to day, put him down as a contemptible copperhead traitor. Call them what you please, Copperheads, Secesh, or traitors, they are all the same to me: *enemies of our country*, against whom I have taken a solemn oath, and called God as my witness, to whip them wherever I found them."

Mr Mitchell, a member of Congress from Indiana, next spoke; indorsing what had been said, and concluded by paying his respects to the Copperheads, and declaring that he was going home to labor to fill up the decimated ranks of the regiments before him.

Brigadier General Alvin P Hovey was then called out. Though a lifelong Democrat he said he fully approved of the policy of the Administration in using the negroes. He would go a step further, and prohibit all commerce with the rebels, and hang every Yankee, Jew, or Copperhead found trading with them. He would burn all the cotton found, and, if possible, kill the seed forever. It was the curse of the Union, and the great curse of the army.—Let bayonets, not commerce, follow the flag until rebels submit. In concluding, he said if he lived to see the permanent separation of the Union, he would tear the record leaf from the family Bible and never own that his children were born in Indiana.

Colonel Cameron, of the 13th Indiana, in response to a call, next spoke, and made some excellent points. He had enlisted for twenty five years, and did not want a furlough till his time was out or the rebels were whipped. If our twenty millions could not whip their eight millions, he wanted to surrender his life with the Union.

Col. C. R. Gill of the 29th Wisconsin was brought out by the shouts and cries for him. He said he believed it was good for him to be here. He felt as good over it as a Methodist ever did over a love feast. But, like a Methodist, he must repent of his sins. There had been a time since he had been at Helena when he was demoralized, but he now felt strong in the cause. The commerce our noble General had spoken of had done more to injure the Union cause than this whole army has done to help it. When at Friar's Point and in the country *he had seven loads of cavalry boots, salt, quinine, &c, conveyed to the rebels.* This fighting an enemy with the little finger and feeding him with the other nine is an unequal game. Stop this infernal traffic, and it will be as good as a half million men in the field. In regard to arming the negroes, he felt as Aunt Hannah did at the funeral of her husband: The coffin was opened, and the friends took a departing look, after which the minister raised the lid of the coffin and asked, "Are you all satisfied?" whereupon Aunt Hannah interposed as follows: "Elder Tinkham, I am *perfectly satisfied.*" He then turned to the assemblage and inquired how many were satisfied, and was answered by a mighty *yea*, swelled by thousands of voices. How many are there here who are not satisfied? A profound silence was the only reply; and turning to the General the Colonel said. 'The verdict is unanimous When you go back tell the President he is indorsed by the army, and that there is power in the army."

On the March

A correspondent with Gen. Grant's army sketches the following on the spot:

We have had a surfeit of fair weather, and long for rain. Immense clouds of dust, at times suffocating and blinding, and covering beard and person with a dingy squalor that almost defies recognition, envelope the vast column as it advances. The progress of cavalry is like the sweep of the simoon. You hear the rattle of hoof and the saber. You see a long, dense volume of dust, and a hardly distinguishable throng rushing through it pell mell. Our fair readers, whose ideas of war have been derived from the parade ground, would be sadly disappointed at the sight of these toil-worn, dirt-begrimed fellows. Yet to such swarthy, sunburnt, tattered columns belongs the glory of the war. They wear the badges and heralded honors of a long, untiring, faithful service, and the country will cherish the number and birth place of their regiments, while the principles they support through dust and rain, and long marches are held dear to the nation. The lonely bivouac at night, the dream of home, broken by the roar of cannon—let our fair country women think of these, when hand in hand with some scented and gloved Beau Brummel, they "chase the glowing hours with flying feet," in the ball room. Like the heroes of '76, their graves are scattered along the shores and hillsides of every State.

The meanest rill, the mightiest river,
Rolls mingling with their fame forever.

☞ "Bridget where's the gridiron?"

"An' sure, ma'am, I's jist afther givin' it to my sister's own cousin, Bridget O'Flaherty; the thing is so full of holes it's no good at all!"

'What an act of benevolence.'

Artemus Ward on Copperheads.

These same enermies to the Government hav lately 'dopted a stunnin thing in the way of a Badge. It's a hefty idee—immense. They tear orf the defensless femail wot lives on copper pennies, who has her hed tied up in a rag with Liberty onto it—jest as they have bin tearin the pin feathers out ov the Burd ov Liberty, an tryin to smash evrything else that has ennything to do with Liberty. This badge they pin onto thar kotes, and think they'll pars fer pat riots—er eny other riots. They muchly remind me ov the rebels when they display the Stars and Stripes to betray our solgers to glory grave. It seems the same thing—an more 2. Sez a copperhead to me the other day, proudly displayin his badge,

"I'm a copperhead."

"An a chuckleched too," sez I. "But its a pretty good idee fer your party to wear those things. Its the only thing about you that sez Liberty. Phact!"

"Yer a d——— abolisheners," he civilly replied. "Yer warnt to see South lickt—thats wot ales yer."

"I'll bet it is," sez I. "I'd like to see it done putty soon, to. But say, wood'nt it be more appropriater ef instead ov Liberty, your Badge had on it the Constitootion As It Is—eh?"

"Yer a——"

I did'nt linger fer the cuss to finish the sentenz, but I shood'nt wonder ef he was goin to call me a abolitioner agane, prefaced with a cuss word. I'll wager a mootilated greenback against a Wilmington shinplaster he was.

Onst upon a time I heard a copperhead make a speech. Fer treeson, Jeff. Davis in his parmiest days carnt exsel it. Nary time. The Cop. Hed hisst 4th in the fol ler stile, of words to that effect vizzard:

Feller Reptiles:—The abolisheners air still persecootin the Confederacy. In a dispatch from Injianny [Those is my native State. A. W., Jr.] it is stated that the Gen'ral commandin has "issooed a order to prevent our Southern brethern from convartin Yankee Boans into Dollar Jewelry." This, my hearers, is but another evidens ov the dispotic power claimed an exercised by the minions ov the present Administration. To issoo a prononesighamentato (I think that's wot he called it,) against the south jest becauz they amooz therselves by makin stew pans out ov Linkon's soldiers' skulls, an thus live up to the Constitootion As It Is' where it refers to the "pursoot ov happiness"—I say to issoo a prononesighamentato for this, is so supremely ridiklus, that one can scarcely believ his earsight. How lorng, O how lorng air such pretty acts ov tyranny 2 larst. Ef our Southern frends chooz to cave in wounded Union solgers heds an jab bayonets throo thar bodies, they will not be deterred from sich human acts by military orders—all ov, which, me friends, concloosively prove slavery to be the nigers and poor whites proper spear.

The reptile sed more, but suffishent for the evil is the day thereof, as the poick sez. Arfter the C. H. got throo a forrin-lookin-chap who was in the crowd, seein I was the only loyal personage in the assembled multitood, approacht the understoob an whispered,

"My frend kin you tell me the quickest way to get to the North? I am a stranger in the U. S., an hav last me reckonin. I warnt to get to the North."

"To the North?" sez I. "Why you air in the North." The chap lookt doobious, & sez he—

"Don't trifle with me, stranger. I see I've got into the very hot bed ov treason. I wood like to get North among Union men."

I larft one ov my gay and happy larfs, an sez I, "You air in a copperhed meetin, which air the same thing as a hot-bed ov treeson—or eny other bed ov treeson. But you air in the North 2."

I had to talk to the chap near 4 and 20 hours ear I cood convins him he was in the North An then he sed the house must be occupied by rebels. But it wasn't tho—not Southern rebels—only Northern traitors.

AN AFFECTING INCIDENT.

On Sunday morning an incident occured in Plymouth church, Brooklyn, which suddenly drew tears from the eyes of nearly all the great congregation. The cermony of baptism of children had been appointed for that morning, and, as the weather was unusually beautiful, a large flock of little ones were gathered round the pulpit, held in their parents arms, to be baptised. When the audience supposed that the cermony was ended, Mr. Beecher carried up into the pulpit a little girl about five years of age, of sweet face, large eyes, light hair, and fair as a lilly. Pausing a moment to conquer his emotion, he sent a shiver of horror through the congregation by saying "This child was a born slave, and is just redeemed from slavery!" It is impossible to discribe the effect of this announcement. The fact seemed so incredible and so attrocious that, at first, the spectators held their breath in their amazement, and were then melted to tears. We give the story in Mr. Beecher's words, which were spoken in a tremulous broken voice that strugled hard to keep a steady utterance:

"A benevolent woman, who was nursing our sick soldier in the hospitals at Fairfax, found this child, sore and tattered and unclean, and requested the good sister who has adopted her to bring her North and take care of her. She will be treated as this lady's own child, and it is designed to educate her as a teacher for her race.

"Look upon this child—tell me if you ever saw a fairer, sweeter face? This is a sample of the slavery which cluthes for itself everything fair and attractive. The loveliness of this face, the beauty of this figure, would only make her so much more valuable for lust. While your children are brought up to fear and serve the Lord, this little one, just as beautiful, would be made, through slavery, a child of damnation. The whole force of my manhood revolts and rises up in enmity against an institution that cruelly exposes such children to be sold like cattle. Look upon her, every young man and maiden in this house!—and by the memory of this scene and for the sake of such little ones as these, and for the sake of Christ, let your souls burn with fiery indignation against the horrible system which turns into chattles such fair children of God! May God strike for our armies and the right, that this accursed thing may be utterly distroyed!"

The child was then baptised Fanny Virginia Cassiopeia Lawrence, the last is the name of her Northern benefactress, who is to be her foster mother.

One may live a lifetime and never witness such a scene. It never will be for gotton by any eye that saw it May God's mercy cleanse the nation of its great sin, that such a scene shall never again be witnessed in the land!

"A Unionist among the Traitors"

A SINGULAR SCENE.

Last evening, at the Union League House, Mr. W. A. Porter of Waynesburg, Green county, Pa. delivered a spirited and patriotic address, in the course of which he related a highly amusing and singularly novel incident which took place on Saturday evening, and of which he was in part the innocent occasion. Mr. Porter is a Democrat of long standing, though most ardently and fervidly attached to the Union cause, and resolutely in favor of the war for the crushing out the rebellion. A short time ago, Mr. Porter was invited by Mr. Chas. Ingersoll to deliver, on last Saturday evening, an address before the Democratic Central Club. Mr. Porter accepted and was received with great cordiality by the audience. In the course of his speech he took occasion to say unequivocally, that he was a "fighting Democrat, and, for one, determined to support the Administration in its efforts to suppress the rebellion."—He further declared that he would never permit any one to call him a "Copperhead," a name which suggested treason to the country and hostility to its glorious institutions. At this a number of persons in the audience, supprised that loyalty should have dared thus to speak within the sacred precincts of the Democratic Club room, rose to their feet, crying "We are Copperheads!" "No such talk in this room!" "Put him out!" and other choice phrases. Mr Porter's voice was completely drowned by the louder noise of the audience, and he was finally compelled to retire. The narration of this incident, together with the reading of the letters of invitation, couched in the chaste and perspicuous style of Mr. Ingersoll, was the subject of no little merriment at the League—*Phila. Press of 26 inst.*

WANTED TO KNOW.—The name of the tune which was played upon the feelings?

If the cup of sorrow has a saucer?

In what form the phantoms of doubt appear?

What is the fine when people become intoxicated with happiness?

How many men have bolted from the course of true love?

If any one was strangled who hung on a doubt?

How many dutiful sons belong to mother church?

If the light of other days was gas or electricity?

The name of the Irishman who got to the top of the morning?

If keeping a fast-day don't destroy many a brood of chickens?

If any one ever felt fatigued after the exercise of forbearance?

If the girl who clung to hope hadn't a slippery hold?

ACCOUNTED FOR.—"My mother," said a fop, "was renowned for her beauty. She was certainly the handsomest woman I have ever seen."

"Ah!" said Talleyrand, looking through him and taking his measure at once, "it was your father, then, that was so plain."

THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1863.

Union State Convention.

THE LOYAL CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA, without distinction of party, who desire cordially to unite in sustaining the National and State Administrations, in their patriotic efforts to suppress a sectional and unholy rebellion against the unity of the Republic, and who desire to support by every power of the Government, our heroic brethren in arms, who are braving disease and the perils of the field to preserve the UNION OF OUR FATHERS, are requested to select a number of Delegates equal to their Legislative representatives of the State, at such times and in such manner as will best respond to the spirit of this call, to meet in STATE CONVENTION at PITTSBURG, on WEDNESDAY, the FIRST DAY OF JULY NEXT, at 11 o'clock A. M. on said day, to nominate candidates for the offices of Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court, and to take such measures as may be deemed necessary to strengthen the Government in this season of common peril to a common country. C. P. MARKLE,

Ch'm Union State Central Committee.

GEO. W. HAMMERSLY, } Secretaries.
WM. J. HOWARD, }

The committee also passed the following resolution unanimously, viz:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Loyal citizens of Pennsylvania, without distinction of party, to organize, in each Election District of the State, Union Leagues, for the purpose of sustaining the Government in suppressing this causeless and wicked rebellion which now seeks to divide and destroy the Republic.

The Peace Democracy of New York.

On the evening of the 3d inst. there was an immense meeting in New York of what is called the Democracy. FERNANDO WOOD was the moving spirit and the chief speaker. The doctrines put forth in the address, the resolutions and the speeches were precisely those under which the work of secession was consummated, and the war of the rebels inaugurated. The ground was boldly taken that the allegiance of the citizen is due, not to the National Government, but to the States as the only sovereignties—"*the United States are not a nation, but a federation of distinct and sovereign States*"—that "*the National Government has no right to coerce the States by the use of military force.*" These were the fundamental principles laid down at that meeting, and are to be taken as the platform of the peace Democracy, and are summarily expressed in the third resolution adopted at that meeting as follows:

Resolved, That under the constitution there is no power in the Federal Government to coerce the States, or any number of them, by military force. If power of coercion exists at all, it is a legal power, and not military. That the Democratic party, if true to its own time-honored principles, cannot sustain a war against sovereign States; that we believe it to be the duty of the party to proclaim these sentiments boldly, that the people may feel that there is at least one political organization which will deal honestly, independently and truthfully with them.

It is a significant fact that this meeting, which lauded JEFF. DAVIS, GEN. LEE, and Stonewall JACKSON, cheered vociferously for Gen. MCCLELLAN, VALLANDIGHAM, and FERNANDO WOOD. Is it not fair to infer that all these six are regarded by the *Democracy* as birds of a feather? The name of the President of the United States was invariably received with hisses, groans and savage yells of "Hang him!" "Hang him!" In fact, the whole scene was terribly suggestive of the remembrance of a similar meeting, where the cry was, "Crucify him! Crucify him!"

☞We often hear it remarked by disloyal men, that if the Crittenden Compromise had been accepted by the North, the South would never have rebelled. But the truth is, it was the South itself that refused to accept that Compromise. Mr. Crittenden himself, in a recent public speech in Kentucky, alluded to this subject; and here is the very language he used:

"Had my Compromise Resolution," he said, "been adopted by the South *as it was agreed to by the North*, the rebellion and the war would have been obviated."

☞The 54th Colored Massachusetts regiment has arrived at Port Royal, South Carolina.

Letter from Gen. Hooker.

We publish the following letter of acknowledgement from Maj. Gen. Hooker, addressed to the Corresponding Secretary of one of the Ward Councils of the National Union League, in reply to a letter addressed to him announcing his election as an honorary member of the association. The concluding sentence of the letter is a sentiment which will be adopted by all truly loyal and patriotic men—a sentiment worthy of the commander of the Army of the Potomac—"a permanent peace may be declared only when the Union is permanently restored."

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 3, 1863.

Alex. F. Reed, Esq., Corresponding Secretary First Ward U. L., Allegheny City, Pa:

My dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 28th May, announcing my election as an honorary member of the First Ward Council Union League, of Allegheny City.

Permit me to tender my thanks for this courteous compliment, and for the friendly sentiments which you so kindly express. And in so doing let me assure you of the sincere gratification felt, not only by myself, but by every officer and soldier in my command, at the earnest efforts making through loyal associations like yours, to strengthen the hands of the Government, to fill the ranks of the armies, and to put down treason *everywhere*.

Trusting that you may grow stronger and still more vigorous in your great work, to the end that a permanent Peace may be declared only when the Union is permanently restored,

I remain with great respect,
JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major General Commanding.

WILL THE NEGRO FIGHT?—Into the "valley of death" before Port Hudson, Colonel Nelson led his regiment of Louisiana negroes nine hundred strong. Six hundred men were killed, wounded and missing, and it is added that nearly every officer was killed. There could be no stronger testimony to the fighting capacity of the colored soldier. He has proved his valor on one of the bloodiest fields of the war.

☞Gov. Curtin has returned to Harrisburg from his late tour in the northwestern section of the State. He will immediately commence the organization of the fifteen regiments lately authorized by the war Department for the protection of our borders.

☞At the Queen's birthday celebration in Stafford, Canada, May 25th, the Stars and Stripes were placed with the British banner. An attempt to raise the "stars and bars" was at once suppressed.

A COPPERHEAD CAUGHT.—The Pittsburg Gazette says: "A rough looking customer, whose name we could not learn, had the effrontery to hurrah for Jeff. Davis this forenoon, while the rebel prisoners were changing cars on liberty street. One of the officers of the guard, S. W. Cunningham, Lieutenant of the 63d Ohio Infantry, at once seized the fellow and hustled him into the nearest car, declaring that he should go east along with his rebel friends.

The fellow resisted, but a bayonet punch had the effect to bring him to submission, and he entered the car without further difficulty. The rebel soldiers at once began to make sport of him, asking him if he was a copperhead, whether he would bite, etc. He was left in the car, and is now on his way to Fort Delaware."

Department of Pennsylvania.

A Washington dispatch says:

John Covode and J. K. Moorhead had an interview with the Secretary of War on Saturday, in regard to making a new department, in order to enable Pennsylvania to protect herself from rebel raids or the incursions of guerrillas. Their wishes, it is said, were all acceded to, and the necessary orders will be given at once. The headquarters of this new department will be in the western part of Pennsylvania. An offer was made of troops to be raised for "home defence" along the border, but none can be accepted except such as are willing to go whenever needed when danger threatens any other point.

☞A writer in the Pittsburg *Post* asks: "Must freedom now be crucified for the salvation of a Republic?"

No, certainly not: but slavery must.

☞F. M. Drexel, a well known banker, of Philadelphia, died in that city on Friday last, from injuries received by the cars passing over his limbs.

To the Loyal Citizens of Blair County.

The loyal citizens of Blair county, without distinction of party, who desire to unite in sustaining the National and State Administration, in patriotic efforts to suppress a sectional and unholy rebellion against the unity of the Republic, and who desire to support by every power of the Government, our heroic brethren in arms, who are braving disease and the perils of the field to preserve the Union of our fathers, are requested to meet in Mass Convention at Hollidaysburg, on

FRIDAY, the 19th day of June, 1863,

at 2 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of expressing their preference for a candidate for Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court to be nominated at the Union State Convention to meet in Pittsburg on Wednesday the 1st day of July next. MANY CITIZENS.

From the Rappahannock.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—A special dispatch to the New York *Herald* says:

The second division of sixth army corps crossed the Rappahannock yesterday, on pontoon bridges laid by a detachment of the engineer corps. The object was a reconnoissance in force, to ascertain the motives and position of the enemy. The rebel sharpshooters made some opposition to the placing of the pontoons, but this was quickly overcome, although we lost one or two men in the opperation. After the division had crossed there was considerable skirmishing, but the riflepits occupied by the rebel riflemen were finally carried, and some thirty or forty prisoners captured. Among our killed was Capt. Cross, of the 50th New York. The rebels still hold Fredericksburg. Gen. Longstreet is there, and shows a strong front at the upper fords of the Rappahannock. It is believed that a large part of rebel forces has gone in the direction of Gordonsville, but with what intentions can only be surmised. Our army is in good spirits, and ready for a move forward at an hour's notice.

Col. Kilpatriek's cavalry brigade arrived at headquarters last evening from Yorktown, via Urbana and the Northern Neck. Since leaving Urbana they have gathered five hundred horses and mules, thirty-five vehicles and 250 contrabands of whom all but fifty are valuable field hands.

Major Stoker, of the 40th Virginia and Lieut. Wilhelm, of the Baltamore, light artilery, and a number of the rebel signal corps were also taken prisoners and brought here.

[Special Dispatch to the New York Times.]

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 6.—Yesterday at noon, very unexpectedly to everybody, the Engineer Brigade was ordered to the Rappahannock with pontoon bridges and ordered to proceed with the construction of two bridges across the river at the point known as Franklin's crossing, below the mouth of Deer Run, and one mile below Fredericksburg.

The batteries from the 6th corps under charge of Col. Tomkins were likewise ored to cover the engineers in their work, and Howe's division of infantry was ordered to the spot to support the engineers and push across as soon as the bridges were laid. The only rebel forces visible was a double line of pickets, who lounged about very innocently watched our operations.

About five o'clock the engineers commenced unloading the pontoons, whereupon the rebels flopped in their rifle pits, and began picking off our men. Our artillery, twenty guns or more, immediately opened with shell, and for two hours kept up a vigorous cannonade, with but little effect, however, upon the sharpshooters.

It became necessary to storm the rifle pits, and at half-past six o'clock the 26th New York, Col. Morrison, of Col. Grant's brigade, was ordered into the boats. They at once pushed across under a severe fire, and, landing on the opposite side, rushed upon the rifle pits with cheers. The rebels vacated and ran. Our men instantly deployed as skirmishes, and in a short time some of the 2d Florida was brought in as prisoners. Other regiments of the Vermont brigade soon followed in boats, until nearly the whole of two brigades were over.

As soon as the firing ceased, the engineers began the work on the bridges. At 9 p. m. we had one completed, and the remainder of Gen. Howe's division passed over.

Our casualties were five killed and twenty wounded.

Our forces advanced cautious across the plain, deploying skirmishers very handsomely—the right resting on Deep Run and the left in the vicinity of the Bernard House.

By dark they had reached the Bowling Green road, and posted pickets for the night well out towards the foot of the timbered crests, on which the enemy have their strong entrenchments.

The rebels were not discovered in force last night, though the prisoners stated that we should soon meet them if we kept on advancing.

This morning enough has been ascertained to locate the greater portion of the enemy's force.

We took 100 prisoners, including one Major.

Our crossing took the enemy greatly by surprise.

During the night Gen. Lee marched two corps back from the vicinity of Salem Church to a position in front of our lines,

Gen. Longstreet's corps has reinforced the troops in Fredericksburg and slept there last night. This morning they moved in a southern direction.

By this bold movement we have demonstrated to a certainty what became of the enemy besides divining his purposes.

Our men behaved most gallantly, cheering as they crossed, for the third time, this historic river.

The movement has thrilled the army with excitement and impatience.

WASHINGTON, June 8.

The reports received to day from the Rappahannock state that the First division of the Sixth corps were still in the position on the south bank of the river which they occupied on Friday afternoon. They had advanced no further than the open plain behind the rifle pits, from which the enemy were driven, or rather where the greater part of the sharp-shooton whom it was depended to hold the ford, were captured.

Two lines of battle were formed, plainly in sight of the rebel lines and under the fire of their artilery; but affairs have been quiet on both sides.

The Sixth Vermont volunteers were thrown forward as skirmishers, and suffered the only casualties inflicted by the enemy yesterday.

A visit to the front disclosed the enemy in unusually strong force in his old position on the right, left and front of our advanced column.

The enemy are constantly busy, and large columns seem to be moving up and taking position to await further operations of our forces.

Gen. Hooker was across the river and visited the pickets lines on Saturday.

The picket firing on Saturday was almost continuous; but yesterday and to-day our pickets have been nearly unmolested the enemy firing only when mounted officers ride out to reconnoitre.

The result of the reconnoissance thus far has been to show that the enemy are still in large force on the opposit side of the river, and no indication can be discovered that any considerable portion of Lee's army have been withdraw for operations elsewhere.

THE POSITION OF THE OPPOSING ARMIES.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Fredericksburg is still held by the enemy, and no attempt has been made by our troops to take it.

The late movements of the rebels on the south side of the Rappahannock induced the belief that they had retired altogether from thoir old lines of defence. Officers & others who came to Washington confidentially announced this as a fact.

The crossing of some of our troops on Friday was in the way of a reconnoissance to understand the actual condition of affairs and although on Sunday morning they had not returned, they probably did so by night.

On Friday evening, in crossing, we lost about thirty in killed and wounded, and took about sixty prisoners in rifle pits on the river bank. They have been brought to Washington. Capt. Cross, of the regular engineers, was killed. The entire loss on our side was in the engineer brigade in crossing.

Although yesterday skirmishers of both parties were represented to be in line of battle at some points, there seemed to be no apprehension of a Gen. engagement. Both armies, however, seemed to be wide awake.

From Vicksburg.

PROGRESS OF THE SEIGE.

CAIRO, June 5.

The dispatch boat Gen Lyon, from Vicksburg, which she left on Monday night, has arrived.

The firing was kept up all of Monday.

Gen. Sherman's troops, on the right wing, could be seen in motion.

When the Gen. Lyon left, at midnight, a conflagration was going on in the city. Some supposed that our shells had set the buildings on fire, and others conjectured that the rebels were destroyed their supplies preparatory to surrender.

General Grant's numbers and position will be absolutely impregnable in a few days. Particulars cannot be given, but they are of the most cheering character.

As the steamers Chancellor and Atlantic, loaded with troops, were near Island No. 62, on Wednesday, they were fired on by guerillas from the Mississippi shore; one captain and two privates were killed and several wounded.

CINCINNATI, June 7. A bearer of despatches from Pemberton to Johnston was captured on Thursday. The despatch reads: "Forage all gone; men on quarter rations; can hold out ten days."

On Friday Grant ordered every gun in position to throw shell into Vicksburg. In one hour 3,600 were safely lodged in the city. The effect is not known.

CAIRO, June 7.—The fire in Vicksburg on Monday night was caused by the explosion of our shells. One whole side of Washington Square was destroyed.

CHICAGO, June 8.—A special despatch from Walnut Hills (near Vicksburg,) dated June 2d, says:

Gen. Blair's expedition has returned without the loss of a man.

56 miles of country from the Big Black to the Yazoo, and eleven miles below Yazoo City, were completely scoured by our troops.

Several bridges and a number of grist mills, and cotton gins, used to grind corn, were destroyed; also a large quantity of cotton marked C. S. A.

The country towards Yazoo is teaming with agricultural riches. Cattle, sheep, and hogs abound in all directions.

Flourishing crops of corn, oats, wheat, and rye are seen on every side.

Hundreds of negroes stampeded at the approach of our troops, and followed them into our lines. Gen. Joe Johnston could not be found; he has not yet been heard of definitely, and it is supposed he cannot raise sufficient force to attack Grant.

CINCINNATI, June 8.—The *Commercial* publishes a letter dated Memphis, June 3d, which repeats Pemberton's intercepted despatch to Johnston, about being able to hold out ten days, &c. It adds the following:

Gen. Osterhaus is on the west side of Black River bridge, with his entire division, watching Johnston, who appeared on the first and second with five thousand infantry, and some artillery. Shots were exchanged, and the rebels retired. Johnston is said to have 18,000 men, poorly armed and deficient in artillery. There is, then, no probability of his being able to relieve Pemberton.

THE WAR IN MEXICO.

THE SURRENDER OF PUEBLA.

Particulars of the Affair.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.

The steamship Constitution has arrived from Panama, bringing, via Acapulco, Puebla dates to the 19th, and news from the city of Mexico to the same day.

On the 15th and 16th of May the French were repulsed before Fortress Carmen, but the garrison and inhabitants of Puebla were reduced to a state of starvation and their ammunition entirely gone before they would consent to surrender.

Gen. Ortega was greatly disappointed because Gen. Comonfort had not succeeded in cutting his way through with supplies.

On the 17th Gen. Forey sent a flag of truce to Gen. Ortega, offering to allow the Mexican officers and soldiers to march out of the town. The officers with their side arms, &c., providing they would give their parole not to fight against the French again. The offer was refused by Gen. Ortega.

In the meanwhile he spiked his cannon, burned his gun carriages, destroyed the arms of his infantry, and then surrendered a prisoner of war.

Gen. Rebuls and his aids as well as the ordnance officers, preferring death to being taken prisoners, committed suicide by shooting themselves dead.

The advance of the French army is at Cholula, six miles beyond Puebla, on the way to the capital.

The Mexicans are much embittered against the French. All the Frenchmen in the city of Mexico have been ordered to leave within eight days.

The Mexicans are determined to defend the approaches to the capital to the last, and drive the invaders of their country back. Great enthusiasm prevails among them to engage in the coming struggle notwithstanding the disaster which befel the heroic garrison of Peubla.

In San Francisco the houses of the Mexicans residing there are draped in mourning, while the French residents have their tri-colors every where flying.

The foregoing news is from Mexican sources.

New Jersey Lands for Sale,

ALSO,

GARDEN OR FRUIT FARMS,

SUITABLE for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, &c., of 1, 2½, 5, 10 and 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for $200, 10 acres for $110, 5 acres for $60, 2½ acres for $40, 1 acre for $20. Payable by $1 a week.

Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHETWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at $10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above land and farms are situated at Chetwood, Washington Township, Burlington County, N. J. For further information, apply, with a P. O. Stamp for a circular, to B. FRANKLIN CLARK,
2-12-3-11 No. 90 Cedar St., New York.

The Diseases of Error.

(*Les Maladies d'Erreur.*)

I, John B. Ogden, M. D., author and publisher of the above work, do hereby promise and agree to send (free of charge) to any young man who will write for it, a sample copy for perusal. The proper study of mankind is man. This valuable work is issued and sent forth for the benefit of suffering humanity. It treats in simple language on all the diseases of Error, including Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility Indigestion, Melancholy, Insanity, Wasting Decay, Impotency, &c., &c.—giving safe, speedy, and effectual prescriptions for their permanent cure, together with much valuable information. All who favor me with a desire to read my work shall receive a sample copy by return mail, free of charge.

Address JOHN B. OGDEN, M. D.
June 6.-3m.-pd. No. 60 Nassau st. N. Y.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
May, 1863.

DECISION

RELATIVE TO THE ASSESSMENT OF THE INCOME TAX.

The income tax must be assessed and paid in the district in which the assessed person resides. The place where a person votes, or is entitled to vote, is deemed his residence. When not a voter, the place where tax on personal property is paid is held to be the place of residence.

In cases of limited partnerships, formed with the condition that no dividend or division of profits shall be made until the expiration of the partnership, each member of such firm will be required to return his share of profits arising from such business, for the year 1862, as had they so desired, a division of the profits could have been made.

Gains or profits realized from the sale of property during the year 1862, which property was purchased before the Excise Law went into effect, should be returned as income for the year 1862.

The executors or administrators of the estates of persons, who died in the year 1862, should make return of the income thereof for the year 1862.

A merchant's return of income should cover the business of the year 1862, excluding previous years. Uncollected accounts must be estimated.

Physicians and lawyers should include actual receipts for services rendered in 1862, together with an estimate of unrealized or contingent income due to that year.

Dividends and interest payable in 1862, should be returned as income for that year, no matter when declared.

Dividends derived from gas stock are taxable as income.

Income derived from coal mines must be returned, although a tax has been previously paid on the coal produced. No deduction can be made because of the diminished value, actual or supposed, of the coal vein or bed, by the process of mining. Rent derived from coal mines is income.

Premiums paid for life insurance shall not be allowed as a deduction in statement of income.

Pensions received from the United States Government must be returned with other income subject to taxation.

Old debts, formerly considered hopelessly lost, but paid within the time covered by the return of income, should be included in this statement.

Debts considered hopelessly lost on the 31st of December, 1862, may be deducted from the profits of business; if subsequently paid, they must be included in the return for the year in which paid.

In order to give full effect to the proviso to the 91st section of the act of July 1st, 1862, respecting the tax on that portion of income derived from United States securities, it is directed that when income is derived partly from these and partly from other sources, the $600 and other allowances made by law shall be deducted, as far as possible, from that portion of income derived from other sources, and subject to three per cent. tax.

No deduction can be allowed from the taxable income of a merchant for compensation paid for the service of a minor son.

A farmer, when making return of the total amount of his "farm produce," shall be allowed to deduct therefrom the subsistence of horses, mules, oxen, and cattle used exclusively in the carrying on of said farm. The term "farm produce" is construed to include all productions of farm, of what nature or kind soever.

The account of stock sold by a farmer since December 31st, 1862, should not be included in the present assessment, but the profit realized thereby must be accounted for in his next year's return. Where he has included in his return produce raised by him, and fed in whole or part to stock subsequently sold, he must account for the gain realized by the feeding and selling of said stock. Where he was not included the produce so fed, he must return, as profits, the difference between the value of said stock the 31st of December, 1861, and the amount realized for them.

Fertilizers purchased by farmers, to maintain their land in present productive condition, will be considered as "repairs" in estimating income.

Interest should be considered as income only when paid, unless it is collectable and remains unpaid by the consent or agreement of the creditor.

Losses incured in the prosecution of business are a fair offset to gains derived from business, but not from those portions of income derived from fixed investments, such as bonds, mortgages, rents, and the like

Property used in business, and furnishing profits, when destroyed by fire, may be restored, at the expense of those profits, to the condition when destroyed; if insured, the difference between insurance received and amount expended in restoration will be allowed.

The increased value given a new building by permanent improvements will be charged to capital—not income.

The contingent fund of manufacturing corporations, made up during the year 1862, and not distributed, should not be returned as part of the income of stockholders.

The undistributed earnings of a corporation, made previous to September 1st, 1862, whether the corporation is requried to pay tax on dividends or not, should not be considered as the income of the stockholders, nor should the corporation be required to make return of said reserved earnings as trustees, under section 93 of the Excise Law.

The income of literary, scientific, or other charitable institutions, in the hands of trustees or others, is not subject to income tax.

When a person boards, and rents a room or rooms, the rent thereof, in lieu of rent of house, should be deducted from the amount of income subject to taxation.

Losses sustained in business since December 31st, 1862, will not enter into the income assessment for 1862.

Interest on borrowed capital used in business may be deducted from income.

If a planter returns all his farm products, he will be allowed to deduct the actual expense of subsisting and clothing his slaves.

Legatees are not required to return their legacies as income. There is a special tax on legacies of personal property in section 111.

The income tax is assessed upon the actual income of *individuals*. Firms, as such, will not make returns.

The profits of a manufacturer from his business are not exempt from income tax, in consequence of his having paid the excise tax imposed by law upon articles manufactured by him.

As bridge, express, telegraph, steam and ferry boat companies or corporations are not authorized by law to withhold and pay to Government any tax upon interest paid, or dividend declared by them, all income of individuals derived from these sources is liable to income tax.

All persons neglecting or refusing to make return of income, except in case of sickness, are brought within the penalties prescribed by the 11th section of the act of July 1st, 1862, viz: an addition of 50 per cent. to the amount ascertained by the Assistant Assessor, upon such information as he can obtain, and a penalty of $100, to be recovered for the United States, with costs of suit.

By authority of Commissioner Internal Revenue.

JOHN DEAN,
Assessor Internal Revenue.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us?

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1863

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The "Union Men" of Blair County who desire cordially to unite in sustaining the National and State Administrations, in the vigorous prosecution of the war against traitors, are requested to assemble at the usual places of holding elections in the several townships and boroughs of the county, on

SATURDAY: the 8th day of August, 1863.

and elect two delegates from each township and borough, (and when the borough is divided into wards two from each ward) to meet in convention at Hollidaysburg, on Tuesday the 11th day of August next, to nominate candidates for the offices of Assembly, District Attorney, County Commissioner, Director of the Poor and County Auditor.

The polls will be open in the Townships from 5 to 7½ o'clock, and in the Boroughs from 7 to 9 p. m.

By order of the County Committee.

JOSEPH SMITH, Chm.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—We learn that Col. John Piper has been appointed Deputy Provost Marshal, for Blair county.

☞ Corp. Hook, late of Antes township, Blair co., died on the 13th of May last, of wounds received at Chancellorville.

☞ UNION LEAGUE.—There will be a meeting of the Union League of Williamsburg, in the Diamond, in that place, on Friday evening, the 12th inst. Hon. S. Calvin, Hon. S. S. Blair, and other speakers will be present.

☞ A drunken man who was making more noise than necessary in our streets, was lodged in jail. He had a hatchet, and threatened to put an end to the whole tribe of Copperheads.

BUSY—The enrolling officers. Some people miss it by not giving the officers their names and ages, as the officers can easily ascertain their names from their neighbors, when they are invariably put in the first class.

AT HOME.—Sergt. Wm. Cox, of the 84th, son of John Cox, Esq., of this place, is at home on furlough. Sergt. Cox received a severe wound in the right arm in the battle of Chancellorville, which will unfit him for duty for some time. Otherwise he is in fine health, and, like a true soldier, bears his mishap with patient cheerfulness.

RAILROAD ENGINEER KILLED.—Jacob Forney, an engineer on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was instantly killed on Saturday last, by his head coming in contact with a telegraph pole while looking out of the window at another train. The accident happened on the eastern division. The deceased resided in Lancaster, where he leaves a wife and one child.

☞ We are requested to state that Dr. Kimmell, the celebrated Dentist, will be absent from his office all of next week.—He will be in Woodberry, Bedford co. from Monday until Thursday evening, and on Friday and Saturday he will be in Martinsburg. All persons in and about the Cove that need Dentistry done should by all means call to see him and be benefitted.

☞ Mr. William Davis, of Duncansville, informs us that he has not received his paper since the holidays, although he has called at the postoffice, in that place, almost daily; yet last week we received a copy of our paper that we had sent to him, marked "not lifted." Mr. D. assures us that he never refused to "lift it." Mismanagement somewhere. Can the Postmaster at Duncansville tell where it is?

☞ The following ticket has been placed in nomination by the Republicans of Somerset county:

State Senator, Alex. Stutzman; Assembly, C. C. Musselman; Prothonotary, Cyrus Myers; Register and Recorder, John H. Boyts; Treasurer, Isaac Simpson; Commissioner, Daniel S. Knee; Poor House Director, William Will; Auditor, Edward Keller.

☞ The Tyrone Herald says:—On Tuesday about noon, a brakesman on the Tyrone & Clearfield R. R., by the name of Patrick Carry fell from the top of a box car, on the track, and was run over by two cars, mangling both his legs in a shocking manner. He died about five o'clock the same day, from internal injuries. It appears the train was cut, which he was not aware of, and while running along the deck, they suddenly parted, and he fell between.

THE FUNERAL OF WASHINGTON J. STONE.—The corpse of Mr. Stone, formerly a citizen of this place, arrived here on Tuesday, from Cincinnati, where he had been living for some time, and was taken to the residence of his brother Mr. Wm. Stone. The funeral took place on Wednesday. His remains were escorted to the grave by our returned soldiers. Mr. Stone served through the Mexican war, and was in the army for some time during the present war, but got wounded and was discharged. He was a good citizen, and a good soldier. We did not learn the cause of his death.

OUTRAGEOUS.—We learn, says the Hunting Globe, that Lieut. Watson, of the 125th regiment, was roughly handled by three Irishmen, in his office on Broad Top, one night last week. Since the return of the regiment the Lieut. has been clerking there, and while attending to his duties after dark, three miners entered his office and enquired of him whether he was a member of the 125th—he replied he was—when he was immediately struck down by one of the party, and when down was kicked and beaten by the whole party. This is the beginning of the retaliation by the 'Monitor' faction. Lieut Watson was not one of the party that destroyed the 'Monitor' office.

ACCIDENT.—The Huntingdon Globe says: Several men from Tell township attended the bogus Democratic meeting in this place on the 29th ult. Among the number was Mr. Thomas Vawn, who arrived here in the morning, and about noon for some unaccountable reason, he got on the local freight train to go to Mount Union; but when the train reached Mill Creek the conductor put him off. He then then started to walk down the track, and when on the iron bridge above Mapleton, he was met by the up emigrant train. This bridge is very narrow, and it is difficult for even a sober man to save himself from a passing train. Mr. Vawn was struck in some way—we do not know exactly how—and the entire top of his head knocked off, immediately above the eyes. Mr. Vawn was in easy circumstances in life, owning the large farm on which he resided. He was about fifty years of age, and leaves a wife and eight children to mourn his untimely loss. Mr. Vawn is said to have been a man of temperate habits at home, but on Friday unfortunately drank to excess.

Distressing Accident.

On Friday, June the 5th, as the oar-cars were going to the ore bank back of Frankstown, William Ritts, son of Mr. George Rits, was walking along the track by the side of the mules hitched to the cars, driving the team, when he stumbled and fell down, and before the team could be stopped, the car passed over his neck and side of his face, severing the veins in his neck.

He was picked up, in a dreadfully mangled condition, and carried home by Mr. Benjamin Jenkins, arriving at the house about 15 minutes past one o'clock. The distress of the whole family, and especially of the mother, was heart-rending. The boy lingered about three quarters of an hour after being brought home, and then breathed his last. A few moments before he died he told a lady (so I am informed) that he did not wish to live. Thus died Willy Rits, at the age of 9 years, 9 mos. and 5 days. Amidst the distress consequent upon such an occasion, I, with several others, saw a sight that pleased me much, and I heard others speak of it with praise, and that was the little boys brother John taking care of, and doing all that lay in his power to comfort the almost distracted mother. In that respect I never knew a better boy than John Rits, and few very few as good boys. I write thus to let other boys know that when children behave as all good children will behave to their parents, their goodness is seen, although they may not know it at the time.

Willy Rits now rests in his narrow dwelling, wrapped in the dreamless slumber that will be broken only by the startling thunders of the Day of Judgment; but John's kindness to his mother on the sorrowful occasion will not be soon forgotten by those who saw his filial care.

"When blooming youth is snatched away
By death's ruthless hand,
Our hearts the mournful tribute pay
Which pity must demand. S.

ANOTHER COTTON LOAN.—It is stated that Confederate agents in Paris had proposed a scheme of a second cotton loan for the Confederates, to the extent of five millions of pounds sterling, but the Messers. Rothschild refused to negotiate it.—*National Intelligencer.*

☞ Surgeon W. S. Wright, of the rebel army, having been convicted of being a spy, has been sentenced to be shot.

Attack Upon Port Hudson!

NEW YORK June 6.

The steamship Morning Star, A. D. Perkins commander, left New Orleans at half past eight A. M. on the 29th ult., and arrived off Havana at half past six P. M. on the 31st left Havana June 1, at half past three P. M. and arrived at this port about two o'clock this morning, having encountered heavy weather off Hatteras.

In the Department of the Gulf the whole interest in military affairs centered on Port Hudson, which was completely invested by the Union forces. Gen Banks commanded in person a force supposed to be sufficient for its reduction. The enemy's strength within the defences is estimated at from ten to twelve thousand. Fighting was still going on at the date of the departure of the Morning Star.

Brigadier General Sherman had arrived at New Orleans on the night of the 28th, severely wounded, but not dangerously.

Colonel Nelson's Second Louisiana negro regiment distinguished itself especially in charging upon the enemy's siege guns, losing in killed over six hundred. General Weitzel had captured a portion of the line of defence and held one of their heaviest batteries.

PARTICULARS OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

NEW ORLEANS, May 29.—At 1 P. M., on Wednesday the battle commenced. The lines extended for a distance of nearly four miles in front of the enemy's works The extreme right was given to General Weitzel, General Grover occupying the next position, Gen Augur the third, and Gen. Sherman the left.

On the left, the 165th New York, Lieut. Col. Smith, were ordered to discharge their muskets and charge upon the enemy's ranks.

Gen. Sherman intended to carry a section of the fortifications at the point of the bayonet. The 2d Duryea Zouaves and the 177th New York made a desperate onset, and were met by a rain storm of bullets. Lieut. Col Smith, of the former regiment, was severely wounded. Finding it impossible to successfully accomplish the daring purpose, a retreat was effected.

Col. Clark of the 6th Michigan carried the colors of his regiment inside the first line of fortifications, and raised them upon the rebel flagstaff. The 128th New York, Col. Cowles, immediately followed, and were within the walls of the earthwork, when both regiments were forced to retire on account of a lack of support by the 15th New Hampshire. Col. Cowles was killed.

Col. Clark was so terribly stunned by a shell while retreating that he remained senseless for an hour. He escaped uninjured, and was conspicuous for bravery and enthusiasm. Gen. Neal Dow was slightly wounded, and Gen. Sherman rallied and took charge of Dow's brigade when he received a compound facture of the right leg from a grape shot. General Sherman's conduct is highly applauded.

The 3d regiment Louisiana Native Guards, Col. Nelson, attracted great attention for their undaunted bravery.—They sustained a loss of nearly 600 men. Their bearing upon this occasion has forever settled in this Department all question as to the employment of negro troops. Nearly every officer was killed.

Capt. Badeau of Gen. Sherman's staff was seriously wounded. Sergt. Maj. Palmers, of the 2d Duryea Zouaves, obtained four assistants and carried him upon a litter for a distance of nearly two miles to the hospital.

After the death of Col. Cowles, the command of the 128th New York devolved upon Captain Gifford who was almost immediately wounded. Capt. Keyes, a mere youth, then assumed the duties of Colonel. His voice could be heard above the roar of artillery, urging forward his men. He displayed the bravery of a lion.

The struggle lasted until 5 P. M., when a General order was dispatched along the lines to retreat to the original position occupied at the commencement of the action. Gen. Weitzel is reported to have taken two batteries.

The propeller Ida arrived here last evening from Baton Rouge. Gens. Sherman and Dow were brought down upon stretchers. The body of Col. D. S. Cowles was on board. At 2 A. M. yesterday heavy cannonading could be heard at Port Hudson. Our loss is heavy.

It is reported to be at least 4,000. I am informed that the rebels could not have had over 10,000 men.

Gen. Banks moved from point to point along the lines with perfect coolness. His quick eye would detect a laggard movement or an unprotected position, and an aid would be dispatched with instructions. He indulged in no vain display of staff officers.

The fight was without doubt renewed at daybreak yesterday. The most perfect confidence was felt that the rebel stronghold would succumb to the Union forces.

An expedition, composed of eight regiments, under command of Cols. Chickering of the 41st Massachusetts, and Morgan of the 30th New York arrived last evening at Algeirs, having marched thither from Franklin.

These troops will be immediately sent to the relief of Gen. Banks at Port Hudson.

NEW YORK, June 9.

The *Tribune* says: From a gentleman fully conversant with affairs at Port Hudson and in the Department of the Gulf, we learn some interesting facts of the situation of Gen. Banks' army.

Our informant left Port Hudson late on the evening of the 31st ult. There had been no fighting of any consequence since the 27th, but Gen. Banks was industriously and rapidly contracting his lines and approaching the rebel works. The wings of our army rested on or very near the river, both, above and below, and there was no possibility of reinforcements reaching the beleagured garrison.

Gen. Banks had made up his mind to take the place, and he had the men and means to do it.

Gen. Sherman was hardly expected to live.

Gen. Stone is at New Orleans and will probably receive the command of Gen. Sherman's division.

Kirdy Smith is reported to be at Franklin, La.

The gunboats bombarded Port Hudson day and night on the 29th ult., without meeting with any response.

It is reported that Gen. Gardner offered to surrender the place if allowed to march out with their guns, provisions, &c. Gen. Banks declined.

Neither Gen. Nickerson, Col. Clark of the Sixth Michigan, Col. Payne of the Second Louisiana, were in the least injured in the fight of the 27th.

Col. Lull, of the Eighth New Hampshire, Col. Bean, of the Fourth Wisconsin, and Capt. Wrotauski, of Gen. Weitzell's staff, were killed, and Capts. Cragon and Herren and Lieutenant Christena, of the Fourth Wisconsin, were badly wounded. The latter regiment lost 70 killed and wounded.

Col. Chapin, of the 116th New York regiment, was killed at Port Hudson.

The Union association of the first district of New Orleans, have tendered their service to Gen. Banks for sixty days, when ever it may be found necessary to call for the aid of the unconditional Unionists of New Orleans.

MARRIED.

On the evening of the 4th inst., by Rev. W. J. Spencer, Mr. John C. Yingling to Miss Diana J. Coder, all of Williamsburg.

At the Exchange Hotel, in Altoona March 7th, by Rev. A. H. Sembower, Jerry S. Watson, of the 125th Regt., P. V. to Miss Rachel H. Hall, of Spruce Creek.

DIED.

In Hollidaysburg, on the 4th inst., Eliza Jane, daughter of Richard and Esther Miller, aged 5 years, 2 mos and 24 days.

In this place, on the 28th of May, Malachi Fahy, a native of Brocklodge, county Galway, Ireland, aged 35 years.

At St. Joseph, on the 10th ult., of lock jaw, Jno. Lower, formerly of this place.

In Scotch Valley, after a short illness, Amanda Moore, consort of Elias R. Moore, aged 26 years, 4 mos. and 16 days.

On the 3rd inst., in Altoona of consumption, Miss Julia A. Bartlebaugh, aged 19 years, 4 months and 13 days.

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.

WOOD & PEROT, No. 1131 Ridge Avenue, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

OFFER for sale upon the most favorable terms, New and Beautiful Designs in great variety of Iron Railings for Cemeteries, Residences, &c., of Wrought and Cast Iron, and Galvanized Iron and Brass Tubing; Iron Verandahs, Balconies, Stairs, Counters, Fountains, Gates, Columns, Hitching Posts, Lamp Stands, Vases, Tables, Flower Stands, Sofas, Chairs, Statuary, Animals, and all other Iron Work of a Decorative character. Designs forwarded for selection Persons applying for same, will please state kind of work needed.

June 6.-3m. is.

Provost Marshal's Office,
17TH DISTRICT PENN'A.,
HUNTINGDON, May 22, '63.

ALL men who desire to join any particular Regiment of Cavalry now in the field are hereby authorized to present themselves, at any time during the next thirty days, at these headquarters, when they will be enlisted and furnished with transportation.

They will be immediately musteted into the United States service, and the bounty paid.

Pay and subsistence to commence from date of enlistment. By Order of

J. D. CAMPBELL,
Capt. and Provost Marshal.

June 6, 1863.-3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Blair county and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale or outcry, at the Court House in the borough of Hollidaysburg, on

Monday, the 22d day of June, A. D. 1863, at 2 o'clock, p. m., of said day, the following described real estate, to wit:

All the right, title and interest of Edwin F. Shoenberger, Trustee, &c. in and to all that certain tract of land situate in Blair township, Blair county, known as the "Gap Furnace" property, and consisting of all that portion of a certain tract of land formerly belonging to the heirs of George McKee, deceased, and afterwards to the said Edwin F. Shoenberger, in fee, lying and being south of Roaring Spring Creek, together with all and singular the improvements thereon erected, and the furnace, water power, tools, fixtures and buildings thereon, together with all the iron ore in and upon the other lands of the said Peter Shoenberger, situate and lying on the western side or slope of Dunning's Mountain, beginning at a line running from the southern extremities of the above described and granted property to the summit of said mountain; thence northward to McKee's Gap, and thence northward passing the Dry Gap to a cove called "the Loop," including the same, with full, free and entire privilege of ingress, egress and regress to search for, dig, raise and mine the said ore and to haul the same away, being the same property, estate, rights and privileges which the said Peter Shoenberger and Sarah K. his wife by their deed of indenture, recorded in Blair county, in deed book "D" pages 342, 343 and 344, granted and conveyed to the said Edwin F. Shoenberger and his heirs in trust, for the purposes therein mentioned

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Edwin F. Shoenberger, Trustee &c.

SAMUEL McCAMANT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Hollidaysburg, June 6, 1863.

SAMUEL S. BLAIR, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.

BLANK DEEDS for sale at this office.

Duff's College.

Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOUNDED IN 1840.

Incorporated by Legislative Charter.
Being the only COMMERCIAL COLLEGE in the Union conducted by a
PRACTICAL MERCHANT.

OVER SIX THOUSAND STUDENTS have been educated in the Principles and Practice of all the details of a business education from DUFF'S system of

Mercantile Book-Keeping.

Awarded four Silver Medals, and sanctioned by special Committees of the American Institute and the Chamber of Commerce, New York. Also, DUFF'S

Steamboat Book-Keeping.

"A perfect system for such books and accounts." Also, DUFF'S new system of

Railroad Book-Keeping.

After the form of the Pennsylvania Railroad Also, DUFF'S new system of

Private Bank Book-Keeping.

The only one in use in the city. The above systems of accounts are all taught under the daily supervision of the author, and, it is believed, to a degree of perfection never attained elsewhere.

12 FIRST PREMIUMS

for best Business and Ornamental Penmanship awarded our present Penman by the

United States Fair at Cincinnati in.....1860
Penna. State Fair at Wyoming.....1860
Western Penna. Fair at Pittsburgh.....1860
and the Ohio State Fair at Cleveland.....1862

all of which are exhibited at our office.

FORTY DOLLARS

Pays for our full graduating course. $4,50 for stationery and blanks of fine extra size paper, including Harper's edition of Duff's Book-keeping, Others charge $8 and $10 for blanks with an old system of Bookkeeping containing only one set of Books.

Harper's Enlarged Edition of Duff's Book-Keeping,

Price $1,87. Sold by Booksellers generally.

For full particulars send for our elegant new Circular pp. 68, and samples of our Penman's Business and Ornamental Writing, enclosing 25c. to P. DUFF & SON, Principals.

April 18, 1863:1y.

STRAY COW.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, living in Frankstown, on or about the 16th inst., a black and white spotted COW, with the left horn hanging down. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of as the law directs.

May 30, 1863:3t. DAVID BLYLER.

STEAM SAW-MILL.—I will sell, at private sale, my new and elegant Portable Steam Circular Saw Mill, Engine, Boilers, Lath Mill, &c., &c., known as the "Tub Spring Mills," because the most of the timber close to them is exhausted.

March 14, 1863. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Cabinet-making business, trading under the firm of Wm. McFarland & Son. was dissolved by mutual consent on the 20th day of April, 1863. All persons indebted are requested to call and settle immediately.

WM. McFARLAND,
WM. F. McFARLAND.

Hollidaysburg, May 23, 1863:3t.

C. A. McFARLAND & CO., (Successors to Wm. McFarland & Son) Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Cabinet Furniture. Also, a large assortment of Ready-made Coffins always kept on hand, of different kinds and prices, cheaper than ever before offered in this place. Persons ordering Coffins from a distance will please say the kind and price.

Hollidaysburg, May 23, 1863.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Margaret McCaslin.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Blair county, on the Estate of Margaret McCaslin, late of the borough of Hollidaysburg, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WM. H. BAKER, Adm'r.

Hollidaysburg, May 16, 1863:6t.*

DR. J. J. LEVI,
of Philadelphia,

HAS located in Duncansville, Blair county, and offers his professional services as a Physician, Surgeon and Dentist. He also keeps on hand an assortment of Medicines for the accommodation of all persons desiring them

May 3-1—28.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE CAN BE CURED BY A TRUSS OF THE RIGHT KIND, IF PROPERLY FITTED AND DULY ATTENDED TO. This has been abundantly demonstrated in innumerable instances by the use of the MULTIPEDAL TRUSS of DR. RIGGS, during the last few years. This Truss being covered with Hard Rubber, is perfectly waterproof, may be used in bathing, and is always cleanly as well as indestructible by ordinary usage. If not satisfactory after a fair trial of sixty days, it may be returned. It challenges comparison with any Truss known.

Dr. RIGGS' Office, No. 2 Barclay st., New York. Nov. 15, 1862 1y.

FOR SALE.—We have a judgment against one JOE PARKS, an Engineer, running an Engine over the Allegheny mountain from Altoona, for the Pennsylvania Railroad company, which we will sell very cheap. It is for the rent of a dwelling house occupied by the said Joseph and family last winter, in Altoona, from which they removed without our knowledge or consent. Joe is getting big wages, and if willing and can be found, is abundantly able to pay. It ought to sell for a good price, but we will dispose of it cheap. THE EDITOR.

JOHN H. KEATLEY,

Attorney at Law,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

OFFICE in old place, McFarland's Building. Collections and Soldiers' Claims promptly attended to. May 30, 1863.

STRAY COW.—Strayed away from the subscriber living in Hollidaysburg, about the 1st of May, a small white and black spotted cow, with the left horn turned down. Any person giving information that will lead to her recovery will confer a favor on the subscriber.

May 30.-3pd. FRANK GRASS.

Iron City College.

Hon. Wilson McCandless, Judge of the U. S Circuit Court, President.

Corner of Penn and St. Clair sts
PITTSBURG, PA.,

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST. $35 Pays for a full Commercial Course.

☞ No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-keeping.

Ministers' sons at half price: Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced Teachers and practical Accountants, who prepare young men for active business, at the least expense and shortest time, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. DIPLOMAS granted by merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this College, by business men.

PROF. A. COWLEY, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest No: of 1ST PREMIUMS, and over all competitors, teaches rapid Business Writing.

For specimens of Penmanship, and Catalogue containing full information, inclose twenty-five cents to JENKINS & SMITH, Principals.

☞ Attend where the Sons and Clerks Bankers and Business Men graduate.

Feb 14, 1863.

NEW CLOTHING
FOR SPRING.
Louis Goldman

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a very large assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING of all sizes and descriptions, which he offers for sale at his old stand on Allegheny street, Hollidaysburg, at

Very Small Profits.

He is determined to sell, and sell he will, although the high prices paid for Goods compels him to do so at very small advances.

He will sell cheaper than the same quality of Goods can be purchased at retail in Philadelphia, or any other establishment in the country.

Persons wishing to buy Clothing would do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, Also,

HATS AND CAPS

of every description, which will be sold lower than at any other establishment in the country.

March 21, 1863-3m.

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale his well known residence and place of business, situate on the east side of Montgomery street, Hollidaysburg.

The building is 48 by 60 feet, three stories high, contains 22 rooms, with all the modern improvements, fire-proof slate roof, &c.

The location of this property is very desirable either for mercantile or hotel business. It will be sold cheap and on long payments.

PETER McNALLY.

March 28, 1863—3m*.

BLINDS AND SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS, No. 16 North Sixth St., Philadelphia, Manufacturer of VENITIAN BLINDS and WINDOW SHADES.

☞ The largest and finest assortment in the city, at the lowest prices. Blinds painted and trimmed equal to new. Store Shades made and lettered. April 4, 1863:3m.

FARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c.; including a saw mill, situate on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.

ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.

Apl. 4, 1863. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

To Consumptives.

THE advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Rev. EDW'D A. WILSON, Williamsburg, March 21, 1863-3m.] Kings County, N. Y.

The Confessions and Experience of a Nervous Invalid.—Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y. 2-13-3-12

J. M. COOPER.....S. MILLIKEN.

COAL.

J. M. COOPER & CO.,
Successors of Porter, Milliken & Co.,

ARE prepared to furnish the public with a good article of Bituminous coal, by the boat, car, or cart load.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 1, 1861.

Grist Mill and Farm for Sale.

WE know of a good Grist Mill in Cambria county, with 150 acres of land, for sale. It is a good site for a Woolen Factory having water power, &c.

Also—A small farm of 70 acres, near the town of Loretto.

Also—100 acres in one tract, and 40 acres in another, both improved, within two miles of Loretto. Inquire at this office.

April 18, 1863:3m*.

No More Fluid Lamp Explosions.

DAY & CO.'
KEROSENE OIL BURNERS

APPLIED to the common Fluid Lamp, adapt it for burning Kerosene Oil, without smoke, and without a chimney, at ONE-FOURTH THE COST OF FLUID.

AGENTS WANTED.

A sample dozen mailed, post-paid, on receipt of 60 cents in stamps, by

DAY & CO, Newark, N. J.

March 14, 1863—1y.

POETRY.

Twenty Years Ago.

How wondrous are the changes, Jim,
Since twenty years ago,
When girls wore woolen dresses, Jim,
And boys wore pants of toe;
When shoes were made of cow-hide,
And socks of homespun wool,
And children did a half days work
Before they went to school!

The girls took music lessons, Jim,
Upon the spinning wheel,
And practiced late and early, Jim,
On spindle swift and reel;
The boys would ride bareback to mill,
A dozen miles or so,
And hurry off before 'twas day,
Some twenty years ago.

The people rode to meetin', Jim,
In sleds instead of sleighs;
And wagons rode as easy, Jim,
As buggies now-a-days;
And oxen answered well for team,
Though now they'd be too slow,
For people lived not half so fast
Some twenty years ago.

Oh, well do I remember, Jim,
That Wilson's patent stove,
That father bought and paid for, Jim,
In cloth our gals had wove;
And how the neighbors wondered,
When we got "the thing" to go,
And said, 'twould burst and kill us all—
Some twenty years ago.

Yes, everything is different, Jim,
From what it 'used to was;"
For men are always tampering, Jim,
With God's great natural laws;
And what on earth we're coming to—
Does anybody know?
For everything has changed so much
Since twenty years ago!

THE FARMER.

Orchard Management.

In the preparation of the site for an orchard, through draining of the soil is uniformly advantageous. This is now admitted by all good cultivatos to be an indispensable condition to perfect success in the production of fine trees and handsome fruit. Wherever there is an excess of water in the soil, at any season of the year, the health of the trees, sooner or later, will be impaired, and their life shortened. Most of the disease which have affected fruit trees in our region, such as the spotting of the foliage, decompoaition of the bark, and the blasting and the cracking of the fruit, are attributable to uncongenial and imperfectly drained soils. In fact, there are very few locations where draining is not beneficial. In undrained soils water accumulates first at the extremities of the lower roots. When therefore, Autumn approaches, evaporation growing less and less, and the temperature of the earth being reduced, the roots become chilled and the functions of the tree arrested, just at the time when in our climate they are most required for bringing our fruits to perfect maturity. All lands intended for orchards should not only be well drained, but the land should be thoroughly plowed deeply, if not sub-soiled. The advantage resulting from such properly prepared soils is now so universally acknowledged as to need no further discussion in this report.

An orchard should always be kept free from grass, grain and weeds. No other product should be grown upon the soil, except vegitables, and these only while the trees are young and occupy but a small portion of the land. And when the trees attain a bearing condition, the cultivation of the soil should not extend to the depth of more than three inches, never disturbing the roots with the plow or spade. The practice of seeding down orchards to grass or grain, except on the over rich soils, like those of the West, should be carefully avoided. Neither can the digging of small circles around the trunks of trees in grass land be recommended as of any great benefit, as the roots of mature trees extend far beyond the outlines of these circles.

The influences of the soil on certain kinds of fruit is remarkable. Some succeed on any tolerably good lands, some best on light, loamy, half silicious soils; others require a strong, rich, and yet feathery bottom to bring them to perfection. The limits of this report will not permit of the specification of the particular soil and location for each variety, and only to allude very briefly to these particulars in the catalogue here-with presented It is hoped, however that in coming time this information may be obiained and diffused through the agency of this Board in regard to all the fruits that may be adapted to the soils of our Commonweath.—*Country Gentleman.*

A VILLAIN.—An infirm old gentleman was found by a rogue moaning sadly for something lost.

"What's the matter, sir?" said the fellow.

"Oh, sir, a villain has just stole my gold laced hat from my head, and ran away with it."

"Why don't you run after him?" asked the rogue.

"Bless your heart, sir, I can't run at all; I can hardly walk."

"The deuce you can't!" said the rogue—"and he stole your hat?"

"Yes, he did, sir."

"And you can't run?"

"Not I."

"Nor catch him?"

"No."

"Then here goes for your wig?" and accordingly, pulling off the thatch from his head, the fellow went off like a shot from a skillet, and the old gentleman was left as bald as coot.

☞"I'll pay your bill at sight," as the blind man said to the doctor, who had in vain attempted to cure him of blindness.

☞ A precocious youth in a country parish had arrived at the age of nine years, when his father thought it prudent to send him to school.

He stood beside the teacher to repeat the letters of the alphabet.

"What's that?"

"That's a harrer," vociferated the hopeful urchin.

"No, that's A."

"A."

"Well, what's the next?"

"Ox-yoke."

"No, it's B."

"Tain't neither! It's an ox-yoke.—Crotch all the hemlock! Think I don't know?"

The lesson then terminated!

THE MEANING OF 'ANIMUS.'—A New York paper has a good anecdote of Judge McConn's Court.

It says that the other day the learned Judge was remarking that something in the evidence 'showed the *animus*' of a certain proceeding, when one of the roughs who happened to be present, hearing the word and taking it for something belligerent, sprang to his feet and prepared to roll up his sleeves, with the remark:

"What's that he says? If there's going to be *any muss* about here, just remember that I'm around!"

☞ What is the difference between a mischievous mouse and a beautiful young lady?

Answer—One harms the cheese, and the other charms the he's.

☞ A country exchange says—"A new article of gin is manufactured in New York that must be kept in bottles. It will eat itself out of barrels in fifteen minutes."

SAPONIFIER,

OR

CONCENTRATED LYE,

THE FAMILY SOAP M KER.

THE PUBLIC are cautioned against the SPURIOUS articles of LYE for making SOAP, &c., now offered for sale. The only GENUINE and PATENTED Lye is that made by the PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, their trade-mark for it being "SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED LYE." The great SUCCESS of this article has led UNPRINCIPLED PARTIES to endeavor to IMITATE it, in violation of the Company's PATENT.

All Manufacturers, Buyers, or Sellers of these Spurious Lyes, are hereby notified that the Company have employed as their Attorneys, GEORGE HARDING, Esq., of Philda., and WILLIAM BAKEWELL, Esq., of Pittsburg, And that all MANUFACTURERS, USERS, or SELLERS of Lye, in violation of the rights of the Company, will be PROSECUTED at once

The SAPONIFIER, or CONCENTRATED LYE, is for sale by all Druggists, Grocers and Country Stores.

TAKE NOTICE!

The UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, Western District of Pennsylvania, No. 1 of May Term 1862, in suit of the PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING vs. THOS. G. CHASE, decreed to the Company on November 15, 1862, the EXCLUSIVE right granted by a patent owned by them for the SAPONIFIER Patent dated October 21, 1856. Perpetual injunction awarded

THE PENNSYLVANIA

Salt Manufacturing Company.

OFFICES:

127 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
Pitt St. & Duquesne Way, Pitts'g

May 2, 1863:3m.

Tyrone Marble Works.

ALL KINDS of CEMETERY and FURNITURE work done to order, such as GRAVE STONES,
TOMBS,
COUCHES and
MONUMENTS,
CENTRE TABLES,
WASHSTANDS and
BUREAU TOPS, of the best American and Italian Marbles, and in plain or fancy styles.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.
JNO. H. PATTERSON,
Logan st., Tyrone, nearly opposite the National Hotel. 2-15-3-14

A. J. WOLFE,

CABINET-MAKER
AND UNDERTAKER,
Corner of Allegheny and Front Streets
HOLLIDAYSBURG.

FURNITURE of all descriptions always on hand or made to order.

☞ Coffins made to order, and a HEARSE furnished free in town and country.

Hollidaysburg, May 31, 1862.

BLANKS FOR SOLDIERS.

AT great expense and trouble we have got up (to accommodate Lawyers and others in this and the adjoining counties) all the Blanks necessary to procure, First:
BLANK FORMS FOR
$100 Bounty and Back Pay;
Invalid Pensions;
Widows' Pensions;
Minor Children's Pensions;
Mothers' Pensions;
Sisters' Pensions.

They are beautifully printed on fine, strong paper, with marginal notes, and full printed instructions on the back of each, showing how they should be filled up in each case.

All orders accompanied with $1 or more, cash, will receive prompt attention These Blanks are exactly in conformity with the new regulations of Government, and are approved by the Departments at Washington.

THE EDITOR.

SAMUEL S. BLAIR, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.

BLANK DEEDS for sale at this office.

Plumbers' Materials.

CHARLES MULLIKIN,
Importer & Wholesale Dealer.
No. 520 Commerce St.,
PHILADELPHIA

CONSTANTLY in store, a large assortment of
Copper, Zinc, Iron and Galvanized Iron Bath Tubs.
White and Marbled Plug Basins.
White and Marbled or Blue Closet Basins.
Ship Water Closets, complete.
Water Closets of every description.
PUMPS, RAMS, &c.
Iron sinks.
Iron and Enamelled Portable Wash Stands.
Vitrified Drain Pipe, Bends, Branches and Traps.
Plumbers' Brass and Plated Work of every description.
Lead Traps and Bends, Pine and Cedar Hydrant Posts, Hydrant Rods, Plumbers' Hooks, Marble Slabs, Rubber Hose, &c., as low as any House in the country. April 18, 1863:3m.

HOLLIDAYSBURG
MALE AND FEMALE
Seminary.

Rev. Wm. C Smith, Principal.

The first session of this School commenced April 18th, and will continue five months.

TERMS OF TUITION:

FIRST CLASS—Reading, Writing, Spelling, Mental Arithmetic and Primary Geography, per session of five months, $7 50

SECOND CLASS—English Grammar, Geography, Philosophy, History, Chemistry, &c., per session of five months, $9 00

THIRD CLASS—Latin, Greek, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, &c., per session of five months, $13 00

☞ Mrs. R. D SMITH will commence giving lessons on the Piano the first of May.

For further particulars, address the Principal, Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pa.

May 2, 1863 -3m.

Groceries for the Million!

IF YOU WANT FINE FRESH
FAMILY GROCERIES.
Provisions, Wood and Willow Ware,
TOBACCOS AND SEGARS,
Go To
FUNK'S NEW GROCERY.

On Allegheny st., in the room recently occupied by Olmus & Sons, Hollidaysburg, where you will find one of the largest, freshest and
BEST SELECTED STOCKS,
For family use to be found in the town. Strict attention having been paid to the wants of this community in making his purchases, every article in the line can be found upon his shelves.
Pickles, Spices, Preserved Fruits, Dried Fruits, and a general assortment of
COUNTRY PRODUCE
Always on hand When in search of Fresh and Cheap Family Groceries, be sure to call on JAMES FUNK.

Hollidaysburg, April 18, 1863—tf

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGES,
Cooper Union, N.; Y. Hamilton Building, Brooklyn.

BOOK KEEPING, COMMERCIAL LAW, ARITHMETIC, PENMANSHIP, CORRESPONDENCE, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges are comprised in BRYANT, STRATTON & Co.'s Chain of Commercial Colleges, located as above, and in Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and St Louis, and afford the best possible facilities for acquiring a thorough Commercial Education

A Scholarship issued by these Colleges will be good throughout the "Chain"—time unlimited. Call or send for Circular

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN.
1-44] Cooper Union, N Y. City.

Iron and Nails!

THE subscribers having leased the PORTAGE IRON WORKS for a number of years, will keep on hand and for sale at all times, in large or small quantities,
FLAT,
ROUND, AND
BAR IRON,
HOOP, OVAL,
HALF OVAL,
and SHEET IRON.

ALSO—Nails, Brads, Spikes, and Fence Nails, all of which they will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State.

From our long experience in the business, we doubt not that we shall be able to render satisfaction to all who may be pleased to send us orders. RICHARDS, JOY & CO.

Duncansville, May 3—1-28

S. M. WOODKOK,
Attorney at Law,
ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Will practice in the several Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties.

Having had several years' experience in the practice of the Law, he expects to merit public patronage.

Office on Annie street, 3 doors above the Post Office.

October 1, 1861-tf.

Lager Beer Saloon.
ENGLEBRETH GROMULLER,
First Door East of McNamara's Store, on Juniata Street,

WILL accomodate all with fresh Lager Beer, Ales, Sardines, Schwitzer, Segars, and Refreshments of all kinds.

Give him a call at his old and well established Saloon. Nov. 15, 1862

"THE MATTHEWS FARM."

I OFFER at private sale 52 acres of land situate near Coleman's Mill, in Logan township, below Altoona, on which are erected a good log house and stable and other improvements. About twenty acres cleared and under fence, a good spring of water at the door a good meadow, &c. It is known as the "Matthews Farm." THE EDITOR.

April 1, 1863.

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Hollidaysburg, April 4th, 1863.

PRIME CANNED PEACHES at
March 14. E. G. PRICE'S.

GREEN APPLES, by the peck, bushel or barrel, at [March 14.] E. G. PRICE'S.

SINGER & CO'S
LETTER "A"
FAMILY SEWING MACHINE
With all the Recent Improvements,

IS the BEST and CHEAPEST and MOST BEAUTIFUL of all Sewing Machines. This Machine will sew anything, from the running of a tuck in Tarletan to the making of an Overcoat—anything from Pilot or Beaver Cloth down to the softest Gauze or Gossamer Tissue, and is ever ready to do its work to perfection. It can fell, hem, bind, gather, tuck, quilt, and has capacity for a great variety of ornamental work. This is not the only Machine that can fell, hem, bind, braid, and so forth, but it will do so better than any other Machine. The letter "A" Family Sewing Machine may be had in a great variety of cabinet cases. The Folding Case, which is now becoming so popular is, as its name implies, one that can be folded into a box or case, which when opened, makes a beautiful, substantial and spacious table for the work to rest upon. The cases are of every imaginable design—plain as the wood grew in its native forest, or as elaborately finished as art can make them.

The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk twist, thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very best quality.

Send for a Copy of "SINGER & Co's GAZETTE."

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
Philadelphia Office—810 Chestnut street.
JAMES H BELL, Agent in Hollidaysburg.
2-7—3-6

$40 WAG S PAID $100

TO sell goods for the ADAMS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. We will give a commission on all goods ssold by our Agents, or pay wages at from $40 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. Our machine is perfect in its mechanism. A child can learn to operate it by half an hour's instruction! It is equal to any Family Sewing Machine in use, and we have *reduced* the price to Fifteen Dollars.

Each Machine is warranted for three years.
Address C RUGGLES,
June 21. Gen. Agt., Detroit, Mich.

BLAIR COUNTY
MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,
Headstones, Tombs,
MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS,
MANTLES, &c., &c.,
in a neat and workmanlike manner short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

SAMUEL J. FRIES.....STEPHEN WINTERS.
GAS-BURNING PARLOR,
AN
COOK STOVES.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, which they will sell at the most reduced prices. They are partly of the latest improved Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Gas-Burning, Cook and Parlor Stoves, the very latest, best and cheapest.

They have also added to their stock a large supply of Hardware, Cutlery, Tools, Coal Oil Lamps, Copper Kettles, &c., &c

Their new store is on Virginia street, nearly opposite Mann's store, in Altoona. The old shop and store is still continued on Annie street, East Ward.

They have also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a Coppersmithing room, and do roofing and spouting on short notice.

FRIES & WINTERS.
Altoona, April 18, 1862.

COAL AND LUMBER LANDS.

WE have several thousand acres of very valuable Coal and Lumber lands in this county for sale Any person desiring them will be furnished with full particulars. Persons wishing to purchase would do well by calling on JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, April 4, 1863.

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)
Bankers, —Hollidaysburg, Pa.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co
Bankers,—Altoona, Pa.
Nov. 22, 1861.

COAL LANDS For Sale.—I offer at private sale a very valuable tract of coal land situate on the Allegheny Mountain, adjoining the Tunnel coal mines, on the South, Benningon lands on the East, Hutchison & Co.'s coal mines on the North, warranted in the name of Timothy Lewis, and containing 418 acres.

This land is very desirable to any person wishing to go into the coal business, as it asounds in excellent Bituminous coal, and is near the Pennsylvania Railroad.—It will be sold cheap.

April 4, 1863. THE EDITOR.

Tyrone City Hotel.

THE subscriber has leased this well known first class Hotel, in the city of Tyrone, Blair county, Pa., where he is fully prepared to entertain strangers and travelers.

The public are requested to give him a trial.

ROBERT MACKLEN.
Tyrone City, June 21, 1862.

TO THE SUFFERING.

THE Rev. Wm. Cosgrove, while laboring as a Missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great City of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by them.

Desirous of benefitting others, I will send this recipe, which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge

Address, Rev. WM. COSGROVE,
439 Fulton Avenue,
2-7—1y Brooklyn, N. Y.

Bryant & Stratton's
Chain of National
Mercantile Colleges.

LOCATED IN
PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Cor. of 7th & Chestnut sts.,
New York City, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago & St. Louis.

BOOK KEEPING, Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Forms, Correspondence, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges being under the same general and local management, and uniting in each the advantages of all, offer greater facilities for imparting instruction than any other similar institutions in the country

A Scholarship issued by any one is good in all for an unlimited time.

The Philadelphia College has been recently enlarged and refurnished in a superior manner, and is now the largest and most prosperous Commercial Institution in the State.

Bryant & Stratton's series of Text Books, embracing Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, and Commercial Law for sale, and sent by mail.

☞ For full particulars send for a circular. Address, STRATTON, BRYANT & Co.,
2-9—3-8. Philadelphia.

BLAIR COUNTY MUTUAL PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY will insure property of all descriptions as cheaply as any other safe company. This company has been in operation nearly ten years, during which time it has insured property to the amount of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, yet its affairs have been managed with so much safety and economy that but four assessments have been laid on Premium Notes in the ten years. For an insurance of one thousand dollars for that time the average expense per year has been $2,50; as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other mutual company.

OFFICERS: R. A. McMURTRIE, President; THAD. BANES, Vice President; John Dean, Secretary.

AGENTS: D. T. Caldwell, Altoona; R. A McCoy, Ebensburg; Daniel Hicks, Duncansville, N. Campbell, Martinsburg; Robt Waring, Tyrone city. 1—25

DR. S. KIMMELL,
DENTIST.

Office opposite Exchange Hotel, Hollidaysburg.

CALL and see specimens of Artificial Teeth, mounted on Gold, Silver, and the Vulcanite base.

Dr. KIMMELL has made arrangements to visit Woodberry the THIRD MONDAY of each month, and remain until Wednesday evening. The remainder of the week he can be found at Martinsburg. At all other times he can be found at his office in Hollidaysburg.

Feb. 14, 1863.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
JESSE WINGATE, Proprietor.
October 25, 1861.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION PHILADELPHIA, PA. Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay,—new and reliable treatment in Reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address J SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

April 4, 1863—1y.

JOB WORK.

ALL kinds of JOB WORK, Handbills, Cards, &c., &c, neatly done at this office on short notice.

JOHN DEAN, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.

TERMS.

The WHIG is published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum; if paid in advance, $1,50 will be accepted for one year. $1 for six months.

☞ No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid. A failure to notify discontinuance at the end of the time subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

☞ Postmasters neglecting to notify us when subscribers do not take out their papers will be held liable for the subscription.

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☞ Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid, and charged according to these terms

PLASTER AT
March 14. E. G. PRICE'S STORE.

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED

—AND—

NOW OPENING

AT

PRICE'S CORNER,

Corner of Blair and Montgomery streets,

HOLLIDAYSBURG,

AND WILL BE SOLD

AT PROPORTIONABLY LOW RATES.

Those who are wise will purchase early, as nearly all kinds of goods are rapidly on the rise.

E. G. PRICE

Has just received from the Eastern Cities and is now opening a fresh stock of
FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Embracing every style, pattern and variety both of Gentlemen's and

LADIES' WEAR.

Together with an extensive variety of

Boots and Shoes,

OF

SUPERIOR QUALITY,

Including all descriptions of Misses' Ladies', Gentlemen's and Boys' wear, with a fine assortment of

HATS & CAPS,

WOOLEN HOODS,
RIBBONS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
CLOTH,
CASSIMERE, BLACK AND FANCY

SHAWLS

From 75 Cents to $25.

PRINTS & MUSLINS.

JUST

RECEIVED,

ALSO,

A fresh assortment of all kinds of

GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,

And all other articles usually kept in a Dry Goods, Grocery and

GENERAL VARIETY

STORE.

They Will be Sold

AT

A SMALL ADVANCE ON

First Cost,

EITHER

For Cash or most kinds of good Country Produce.

Call and examine—no trouble to show goods.

☞ Rags taken for goods or cash, in large or small quantities.

☞ The highest cash prices paid for Flour, Grain and Seeds.

2-5—3-4 **E. G. PRICE.**